
WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1899-TWENTY PAGES.

Every Shoe Bearing the Name of

"WM. HAHN & CO."

Can Be Depended on for Wear.

More Interesting SHOE NEWS

HAHN & COMPANY'S 3 Busy Stores. TOMORROW.

Washington shoe buyers realize that what we advertise is absolutely true. Last week's sale of "Oxford Ties" kept our three busy stores packed all the week with appreciative buyers-and we know that every caller departed from our stores well pleased with his or her purchase. Truthful and strictly honest and honorable shoe merchandising are the foundation stones of our great and steadily growing business. When you buy from us you can always depend on securing the best shoes to be found anywhere for the price. This week, however, owing to several fortunate causes, we shall be able to quote prices on desirable, up-to-the-minute shoes that are even below their actual value.

6 different sorts Men's Hand-sewed Tan Vici Kid and Willow Calf-also Black Coltskin Oxford Ties-Laced and Galters-superior to ordinary \$3 shoes-

Don't miss these May day Bargains.

2,500 pairs Ladies' Fine \$3.50 Hand-sewed Walted and Stitched Pinest Black and Chocolate Everbright Kid Laced and Button Boots—

11 Popular Styles. Tomorrow and Tuesday,

Tomorrow and Tuesday, Ladies' Hand-sewed Turn Fine Tan and Black Vici Kid Oxford Ties, with kid tops or the latest Ladies' \$1.25 Chocolate and Black Vici Kid serviceable Oxford Tiesplain common-sense toes

Two Days, at \$1.37

May Ball Slippers.

popular colors of ballet or dancing slippers in stock

The "Wi-ma-dau-sis." Health and Beauty Shoes for women.

Boots \$3.00
Oxfords \$2.50

Two Days, at 980

r round toe-patent tipped-plendid wearing qualities

"Cycle Footwear." Most complete variety in Washington. Ladies'.....\$1.50 to \$3.50 Men's......\$1.25 to \$2.50

Tennis Slippers. For men, boys, ladies, and children.
Black, with stout soles. 37c
Brown or white...... 50c

WM. HAHN & CO.'S

Corner 7th and K Sts. 1914 and 1916 Pa. Avenu. 233 Pa. Avenue S. E.

Girls' \$2.00 Pine Cloth-

Made by a leading manufacturer

Two Days, at \$1.19

top Soft Kid Foxed Stylish Laced Shoes-all sizes—81-2 to 2.

ARTISTS OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Small Prices Received for Recently Sold Pictures.

A Seeming Indifference to the Work of Local Painters.

son-Miss King's Life-Size Portrait of a Boy.

The "annual sale" is over. The people have the pictures and the artists have pocketed the money. The prices obtained did not average better than a lot of factory-made pictures bearing fictitious names might have brought under the same cir-Gallery picture, for which the trustees paid the artist \$500, is not half the size of one of Weyl's equally well-painted pictures which brought only \$27, under the ham- never tire of it." mer, at the sale last week. Mr. Aspinwall

Why this slaughter? It may be largely due to the fact that Washington takes little interest in the work of local artists.

The writer is inclined to the opinion that depend upon it, will stand by you. Why this slaughter? It may be largely this sacrifice was because this and some other good pictures were in had company. The work of some very weak men, and some weak work of some very strong men and a few "pot-boilers"—those little devllish anchors to the windward that always come back, like Banquo's ghost, to haunt the artist—made up this collection. Then, it is another sad fact that these weak or It is another sad fact that these immature things often find a resting place immature things often find a resting place. in the most public places, while choicer examples of these same men may be placed conspicuously in the homes of our wealth-They have reason to be proud of these excellent and promising

The artists cannot, however, retain this

who were represented. Undoubtedly the public at this sale at Sloan's got more than their money's worth; still these artists must think it pays, for, as to prices, it was only a repetition o. last year's experience. They have unloaded and have a little loose change to show for it, but it is very certain they are not helping to elevate local art or widen their own reputations with people whose good opinion is worth having.

At a glance it did look like a collection

take—as sait sometimes gets into coffee.
The coffee may have been never so good,
but it is ruined. Another result may not
be expected until these men present an entire collection of thoroughly serious highand altogether respectable works. Then if the picture-buying public remain

ture buyers, when they want pictures, go able master, yet the work is not without to the artist or some reputable dealer. The average attendant at a local picture auction is a man not in a buying mood, but one who is willing to pick up something er, and not a pen draughtswoman and for nothing. There are exceptions, but the for nothing. There are exceptions, but the average picture auction here does not en-courage the collectors to expect much at

Ambitious, perhaps, but surely not unreas onable, with two great schools, "The Cor-coran" and "The League" turning out well equipped and talented men and women dustrial Commission.

every year. Let him that rails at Washington as un-

isfying effect. As we gaze on these works we are no longer in the Scottish section of the Glas Palast, but in Scotland itself. We are standing with Patterson on some summit in the Highlands.

are fashioned. • • • "The best proof of the excellence of the deep truth of this Scottish art is that we

The artists appear to us in 1897 as full of life, as original, as refined as they were in 1890, in which year the public of Mu-

Water Colors by the Poet W.lson. There is now at the Fischer Gallery portfolio of water colors by the Poet Robert Burns Wilson, whose charming Idylic Among them one is conspicuous, a very lovely transcript of early morning in the country. It is most appealing, for it pre-sents that moment in summer time when the early riser walks abroad in the cold, damp air confident that he is in the com-pany of angels. A luminous yellow glows above roses and violets, the tenderest tints of mother of pearl. It is the dawn break-ing. The tops of chestnut and oak break through the gray mist and are fine-The artists cannot, however, retain this good opinion in this very desirable quarter if they continue in this course. A really good picture can be hung no place where it yindicated against the rosey sky by this poet-artist. The composition is so simple, just an arrangement of tones, accentified with the tree-tops against the sky, some sheep and the simplest herbage in the foreground. In that is not done as well as a man is capable of doing it. The catalogue announced with a most business-like flourish the list of resilly prominent local artists who were represented. Undoubtedly the public at this sale at Sloan's got more than their money's worth; still these artists must think it pays, for, as to prices, it

ambitious picture. With it Miss King steps before the footlights, and if this success At a giance it did look like a collection of pretty good things, but careful examination proved that it was not a strictly high-class show. There were some very had things there—perhaps they got in by mistake—as sait sometimes gets into coffee.

The child, life size, stands on the edge of a forest. There is a suggestive spring and cape, with apple blossoms, a fine possible of the children of the control of t landscape, with apple blossoms, a fine po-etic touch—this combination that tells of extreme youth. While the landscape is not good, and betrays inexperience in this field, the figure is thoroughly painterlike. The bare baby head, with its frowsy yellow Then if the picture-buying public remain away it is no fault of the artists.

There is a great question involved. Can a man who is building up a reputation be prolific—no he cannot, and paint the year round, as most do. This rapid accumulation of pictures, lacking in thoughtful personal qualities can deceive no one. Their shallowness is apparent on sight, and the name painfully distinct in the corner is there for all time. It makes one shudder to think of it. The bare baby head, with its frowsy yellow hair, is pure and sweet in color. The modeling is also good. The expression on the child's face is very lifelike. Miss King is to be congratulated on her success with this most difficult part of her problem—the face. The pink dress flying in the wind and the white lace is well painted. The quality of white fabric in shadow—always delicate and difficult—is well expressed. The whole treatment of the figure would suggest Mr. Uhl as her problem—the face is the face. The pink dress flying in the wind and the white lace is well painted. The quality of white fabric in shadow—always delicate and difficult—is well expressed. The whole treatment of the figure would suggest Mr. Uhl as her problem—the face is well painted. The quality of white fabric in shadow—always delicate and difficult—is well expressed. The whole treatment of the figure would suggest Mr. Uhl as her problem—the face is well painted.

> ed, as a painter she has "arrived, JAMES HENRY MOSER.

THE SWEATSHOP SYSTEM.

Henry White, of New York, Secretary of Let him that rails at Washington as unappreciative read this Munich reference to the Glasgow men who recently exhibited at the international show there, and be sure such praise is only bestowed upon new and personal interpretations of the commonplace and not on hackneyed conventional rendering of pretty subjects of which the people who care for pictures have grown very weary.

The present association of America, testified before the Industrial Commission yesterday regarding the sweatshops of New York and the condition of the garment workers of the country generally. The present association of America, testified before the Industrial Commission yesterday regarding the sweatshops of New York and the condition of the garment workers' Association of America, testified before the Industrial Commission yesterday regarding the sweatshops of New York and the condition of the garment workers' Association of America, testified before the Industrial Commission yesterday regarding the sweatshops of New York and the condition of the Industrial Commission yesterday regarding the sweatshops of New York and the Condition of the Industrial Commission yesterday regarding the sweatshops of New York and the condition of the Industrial Commission yesterday regarding the sweatshops of New York and the condition of the Industrial Commission yesterday regarding the sweatshops of New York and the condition of the Industrial Commission yesterday regarding the sweatshops of New York and the Condition of the Industrial Commission yesterday regarding the sweatshops of New York and the Condition of the Industrial Commission yesterday regarding the sweatshops of New York and the Condition of the Industrial Commission yesterday regarding the sweatshops of New York and the Condition of the Industrial Commission yesterday regarding the sweatshops of New York and the Condition of the Industrial Commission yesterday regarding the sweatshops of New York and the Condition of the Industrial Commission yesterday regarding the sweatshops of New York a the National Garment Workers' Associa-The Glasgow School.

"International Studio" for September, 1857:

"In their own gallery the artists from over the Tweed reign supreme. This exclusiveness has a wonderfully rich and gatisfying effect. As we gaze on these works we are no longer in the Scottish section of the Glas Palast, but in Scotland itself. We are standing with Patterson on some.

The factory laws of New York were supported in 1849. The present membership is 20,600, one-fourth of whom are women. In enumerating the causes which led to the sweating system of manufactured in global coloring. The factory is mall shops as in large ones; third, because of unrestricted immigration, and, fourth, to the disorganized state of the workers.

of the Glas Palast, but in Scotland itself.
We are standing with Patterson on some summit in the Highlands.
We are standing with Patterson on some summit in the Highlands.
We are standing with Patterson on some summit in the Highlands.
White's opinion, but the factory inspectors, especially in New York city, he characterized as a class of cheap politicans. In the ybe—give us pictures of their homes, until one almost feels nostalgia for that morthern land under whose sadder sky metalers. They were in most instances there flourish artists such as these, where ingraduated saloonkeepers," as Mr. White's the factory inspectors, especially in New York city, he characterized as a class of cheap politicans. In the factory inspectors, especially in New York city, he characterized as a class of cheap politicans. In the factory inspectors, especially in New York city, he characterized as a class of cheap politicans. In the factory inspectors, especially in New York city, he characterized as a class of cheap politicans. In the factory inspectors, especially in New York city, he characterized as a class of cheap politicans. In the factory inspectors, especially in New York city, he characterized as a class of cheap politicans. In the factory inspectors, especially in New York city, he characterized as a class of cheap politicans. In the factory inspectors, especially in New York city, he characterized as a class of cheap politicans. In the factory inspectors, especially in New York city, he characterized as a class of cheap politicans. In the factory inspectors, especially in New York city, he characterized as a class of cheap politicans accretized as a class of cheap politicans. In the factory inspectors, especially in New York city, he characterized as a class of cheap politicans. In the factory inspectors, especially in New York city, he characterized as a class of cheap politicans. In the factory inspectors, especially in New York city, he characterized as a class of cheap politicans as cereized as a class of cheap poli tions through their manipulation of ward politics while in the liquor business. Their ignorance, even as to what they were in-tended to accomplish through their inspec-tion, was surprising. To the average clothing factory employer the sanitary, license and factory inspector all looked alike, and, from force of habit, a \$5 bill would be thrust into the hands of the inspector the moment a complaint was made. This, he said, would usually settle all difficulty, and also rendered the excellent laws practical-

Commissioner Kennedy asked the witness if New York's reform Governor had not benefited these conditions. He replied: "The Governor means well, and all that, but he cannot supervise the workings of the departments of the State sufficiently to remedy these evils." It was not to any man's credit to accept an inspectorship in New York, and for that reason a radical change would have to be made before a higher standard of excellence and manbe could be obtained to fill the positions. The recent amendments to the factory law which increased the number of inspectors, Mr. White thought, would accomplish little good. It also increased the scope of

called attention to the usefulness of the union label, and said that its guarantee of cleanliness and fair dealing was beginning to be appreciated by the public. The gar-ment workers are perhaps harder to keep united in a union than any other industry, said Mr. White, and for this reason progress in their amelioration is slow.

BUTCHERY IN BOLIVIA.

Wholesnle Murder to Appeare the Wrath of a Priest.

A horrible tale of torture and murder has reached the State Department through Minister Lopaz at Bolivia in a communi-100 from the mayor. These demands being timber to be seen. refused, the priest and mayor were impris-oned. Meanwhile, however, the priest had side of me. It was near H o'clock when dispatched couriers to the Indian villages. I heard a faint call near by. I sprang from asking that the natives attack Pando's men. A large crowd of Indians came and I began to look for the person who had in spite of all measures taken to pacify called. There, under a chaparral bush, I them the arms of the soldiers were taken found a young woman, more dead than away, the men subjected to revolting treat- alive. ment and finally locked inside the church

Perils of Emigrants in Early Pioneer Periods.

Burning of a Train in the Choke Cherry Region.

Renegade White, Whose Suit She Rejected.

In the spring of 1850 I went to Fort Kearney for the purpose of piloting a train across the plains. Just what time in the month I got there I do not remember, but it was early in May, and the train was waiting there for a guide when I arrived I made a contract with the emigrants that evening to go with them to the foot of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

In this outfit of emigrants was Henry Gordon, whose home was in Christian County, Illinois, I got intimately acquainted with him before we got through.

tains, where she would crawl on her knees and beg to become his wife." After making all arrangements Mr. Gordon, his family and friends pulled out for California by way of New Mexico, known at that time as the Butterfield route. I was in Nevada, working as a Government scout. Our quarters were in the south-castern part of Nevada, and we were camped on the north side of the Clover Valley Mountains.

Valley Mountains.

When I returned to quarters early one morning Colonel Elliott told me that morning Colonel Efficit told me that James Davis, my first assistant, had been on top of the mountain about 9 o'clock that night, and had seen what he supposed to be an emigrant train on fire in Choke Cherry Canyon; that he also imagined he had heard a number of gunshots.

I had Davis call another scout named Maloney, and it was not long before the

I had Davis call another scout named Maloney, and it was not long before the three of us were in our saddles and on our way to Choke Cherry Canyon. We rode along together until daylight, when I hated and gave each man his route to take, also telling them the road I would take. Before I had got to the station where we were all to meet I ran into a band of Indians having a scalp dance. I dashed into them and succeeded in getting two scalps, which I found to have been freshly taken. One scalp was from the head of a man, the other from a woman. Soan Davis came to me. He had heard shooting, and knowing that it was on my route, he supposed I had got finto trouble.

"Captain Drannan, I want that man executed at once, and I want him executed in the presence of those two young women. Get them in froat of your tent there, apread down blankets so they will be comfortable, and see one of the hardest-hearted villains die that God ever put breath in."

I immediately went to work preparing for the execution. I asked the young women if they could witness it. Miss Mary said, "Yes, I could readily see him shot, hanged, or burned."

I pinned a piece of paper over Myers' heart and told Davis to step off eight paces in front of him. At the word "three" the entire scout force, five in number, should fire in rotation, according to their rank.

We had see they only women for them in front of the hardest-hearted villains die that God ever put breath in."

I pinned a piece of paper over Myers' heart and told Davis to step off eight paces in front of him. At the word "three" the cutted at once, and I want him executed in the presence of those two young women. Get them in front of them in front of the man of the presence of those two young women for the presence of those two young women for

Trailing a No. 9 Boot.

He said to me: "Captain, I have seen the track of a No. 9 boot this morning, made by a white man, and he is with a band of Indians who have a barefooted prisoner with them. The man wearing the boots is not a prisoner, though he is white."

I myself had crossed and recrossed this

we first took him prisoner and supposed that we had taken away all his weapons. When everything was in readiness, and I had counted "one." he said, "Are you going to shoot me down like a dog with my hands tied?"

1 took out my sheath knife, walked up behind him and cut the rawhide string that bound his hands and began counting "one, but before I had said "three"

"If you come to this man and he is not a prisoner," I said, "treat him as you would an Indian; don't ask him to surrender but once, and do not allow him to take any advantage of you." We now went on, arriving at the station a half hour behind time. While wondering what had become of Maloney, we heard two pistol shots in the direction that Ma-

loney should be coming. We believed that Maloney was in trouble, and we went to his relief as quickly as possible. Maloney had struck the track of a bare foot, made by a white woman, and had dismounted his horse in order to trail better, when the Indians sprang upon him from ambush and took his pistols away from him. When we got to him he was tied fast, and the Indians had begun to build a fire around him We had a fight with the Indians, but finally drove them away from Maloney, taking two scalps. After Maloney was re-leased we mounted our horses and started trail this lone barefoot. This Wednesday evening, the next after the burning of the train. We followed the track until dark, and went into camp on the trail. I sent Davis off to the west and when about six miles away he found an Indian encampment so situated he could not crawl into it to see just what was there. The next morning, as soon as it was light enough to see a trail, we took up the track of this lone person again. One man would play back and forth between the trail we were following and the trail that the boot track was making. My idea was to keep track of both paries at the same time. We were not strong enough to follow up both tracks separately, and 1

managed it this way, so that I would not weaken my force. Following a Bare Foot.

We trailed all day Thursday. Late Thursday evening we were satisfied we were close to the trailmakers, particularly cation dated March 28, 1899. He says that on March 1 Colonel Pando sent from his army at Sicasico 120 men, commanded by Asturo Eguino, to Ayopaya, there to confer with Mr. Ovellama, as to the best ly pear and various species of cactus, means for simultaneously attacking Co-means for simultaneously attacking Co-means for simultaneously attacking to the cactus of th means for simultaneously attacking Co-chambamba. On arriving at the town of Mohoza, Eguino demanded a loan of 200 bolivars from the priest of the town and Sagebush Mountain, where there was no

my horse, and with a pistol in each hand

She told me that the emigrants in the for the night. In the morning the priest, train had all gone to bed on the Tuesday after celebrating the so-called "mass of night before, and that she and her sister agony," allowed the Indians to take out bad on nothing but their night clothes and the unfortunate victims two by two, and 120 were deliberately murdered, each pair 120 were deliberately murdered, each pair 120 were deliberately murdered, each pair by different tortures. Seventeen excaped death by having departed the day previous to another mission.

Each day brings news of uprising of the Indians in different sections of the northern part of the country. A large party of whites arrive in La Paz today, fleeing from Indian threats.

Had on nothing but their night clothes and stockings when the massacre occurred. There was scarcely any skin left on the most occurred. There was scarcely any skin left on the bottom of her feet, and her clothes were almost entirely torn of her. It was there almost entirely torn of her feet and had an Insid been murdered the District was constructing a sewer along H Street and that in the course of the work a pile of bricks was left upon the sidewalk and they allow the public was not warned by a light or of therwise of the location of the obstruction. The plaintiffs were represented by Attorney O. B. Hallam.

father was in California he was a witness in a murder case, and it was his testimony that hanged the murderer, who was a brother of Myers. She told me that the brother of Myers. She told me that ehs and her sister were taken prisoners by the Indians, and that Myers was with the Indians, and that Myers was with the Indians at the time. They did not march them far that night before going into camp. The Indians had cut forked sticks, stretched the girls flat on their backs, driven the sticks over their ankles into the ground and also over their writts, and in this way had made them fast while the captors lay down and slept. She succeeded in loosening one of her hands during the night, and finally freed herself and her sister. They started to make their escape by running, but had not gone far when they found the Indians were after them. Maggie having outrun her, Mary had hidden under a hunch of brush, when she

den under a bunch of brush, when she heard the Indians capture her sister. We then took off our serapos, wrapped up this girl as comfortably as possible, and took her about a mile and a half to a grove of timber. I took her in front of me on my horse. When we got to the grove we cut boughs and made a bed as comfortably as we could, left her there and started to hunt for her sister, telling her to be perfectly easy and that no one would molest her. Just at daybreak we caught sight of the

Indians' campfire, only a short distance from Sagebush Mountain. We tied our from Sagebush Mountain. We tied our horses and started to crawl into their camp. Within a few yards of the camp we saw three Indians asleep; also a white girl, tied to the roots of a tree only a short distance from where the Indians were lying. We had crawled within a few feet of the Indians when we discovered another person in a sitting position, a little to one side. He was in the guise of an Indian, with the exception of his dress. We were so close onto them now that

was looking for a better climate than his home in Hinois, and if the California to move his family to the Western coast.

Instead of taking his family West et once, as Gordon had intended to do, he remained in Christian county intil the fail of 1852, having been elected sheriff of the county. After serving out his term of office, he sold his farm and stock and persuaded some of his neighbors to accompany him West. About this time a man of Myers made the name of Myers made the name of Myers made to the man of the capture of the capture of Myers made the name of Myers m

fice, he sold his farm and stock and persuaded some of his neighbors to accompany him West. About this time a man of the name of Myers made his appearance in Mr. Gordon's neighborhood and pretended to fall desperately in love with Miss Mary Gordon, the oldest daughter. She rejected him from the start. A day or two before Mr. Gordon got rendy to start this man Myers called on Miss Gordon and insisted that she become his wife. She gave him a pointbiank refusal and told him positively that she would have nothing to do with him. He shen told her he would "meet he wilds of the Rocky Mountains, where she would crawl on her

gether I started Maloney to headquarters for an ambulance, also sending my report with him. We had to take the girls about five or six miles on horseback in order to get to a place where the ambulance could get to us, and they were in such condition that we were obliged to travel very slowly. It was late in the afternoon when we got to headquarters. I had the women taken to my quarters in the camp, and I started to get some fresh water for them, when I met the commander. He asked about my prisoner and for an answer I directed him of the young women in my quarters. ot the young women in my quarters.

I was gone some fifteen or twenty minutes for the water, and when I came back I met the colonel. I had been with Colonel Elliott a little over two years, and this was the first time I had ever seen him

when I thought he was mad all over. He said: "Captain Drannan, I want that man ex-

We had searched this man Myers when

white."
I myself had crossed and recrossed this same boot track during the morning, but I had not seen anything of the track of a bare foot. I told Davis that the man evidently was some scoundrel assisting the Indians in their depredations.

"If you come to this man and he is not knees and tried again to get to the girl. The second shot struck him and he again, then turned on his hands and kn and tried again to strike the girl, whe shot struck him full in the forehead.

We kept the two girls with us about two months before we could catch a train going to the East. When the first train came along going West, I went to it myself, told the emigrants of the circumstances of the girls, and asked the women to donate some clothes, which they did very liberally. With the first train point East the colonel

VOLUME OF CUBAN COMMERCE.

Marvelous Growth From the Port of Havana During February. Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn yes-

terday, in discussing the rapid expansion as well as the importance of Cuban commerce under American rule, said: "The magnitude of Cuban commerce, as

well as its rapid expansion, are shown by Havana and foreign ports, the total ton-nage of steamers entered during February was 154,651 tons, and of sailing vessels 13,000 tons, making a total of 167,660 tons. The relative proportions of this trade will be more clearly understood by comparison with the returns for ports with which we are more familiar. The total tonnage from foreign ports entering San Francisco in February was only 91.768 tons; Philadelphia 169,771 tons; Baltimore, 147,032 tons, and Boston, 153,277 tons, showing that Ha-vana's tonnage entries were some 9 per cent in excess of Boston and second only to New York of all the United States ports. "In clearances the showing is somewhat similar, there having cleared from Havana in February steamers having a total ton-nage of 134,488 tons and sailing vessels with a tonnage of 10,484 tons, making a tetal tonnage movement outward bound of 155,372 tons. In comparison San Fran-csico showed 68,411 tons: Philadelphia, 115,371 tons: Boston, 131,757 tons, and Baltimore, 137,177 tons, thus leaving Havana second both in tonnage entered and cleared

AWARDED \$6,000 DAMAGES. Mrs. Holton Recovers Judgment Against the District.

Mrs. Melvie M. Holton was yesterday awarded \$6,000 damages for personal injuries in her suit against the District. The suit was brought in the name of the plaintiff and her husband, Hoyt A. Holton, for \$25,000 for injuries sustained by his wife in June, 1895, caused by her falling over a pile of brick in H Street between

[******* * *************** * ********* MEN'S \$3.50, \$4 AND \$5

"MEDIUM-NARROW-TOE" \$2.49 SHOES DOWN TO

These include Men's \$5 Patent Leather and Russet Willow Calf Shoes, and Men's \$3.50 and \$4 Black and Russet, Vici Kid, and Russet Russia Calf Shoes. All are handsewed welt Shoes, and fully worth their regular prices, but owing to the popularity of our round-toe "Hu-man-ic" Shoes we are forced to sacrifice these "medium-narrow" toe Shoes for \$2.49 per pair, but at which price they are the greatest value ever offered. Heavy inroads have been made in the stock the past few days, but we can still fit almost any foot. Better come in Monday for a pair of these \$3.50, \$1, and \$5 Shoes while they can be had at \$2.49.

"SPECIALS" FOR WOMEN!

We can still fit ladies with small feet in this line of "slightly-factory-damaged" \$1.50 and \$5 "Jenness Miller" \$1.95 Shoes. While they last only.....

Better secure a pair of the \$1.50 "Madras-linen" Oxfords \$1.19 while we can fit you. Special price.....

Still a fair run of sizes in the Red Kid and Gray Linen Bou-doir Slippers, containing a dollar's worth of comfort, which we 49c

The District Commissioners have rpproved the opinion of Attorney Thomas, in which he holds that they have not the legal right to cancel taxes levied for paving an alley in square 68, as was requested by Morton Schaeffer, Mr. Thomas adds, however, that in certain cases it might be considered good administration to withdraw such assessments. The case is one of considerable interest

to property owners, inasmuch as it in-volves the payment of assessments on prop-erty for improvements effected before the final purchaser secured possession of the property. It seems that the assessment in property. It seems that the assessment in the case in question was for paving an alley in square 68 begun August 27, 1896, and completed March 24, 1897. The title to lot 48, in square 68, has been in the name of Morton Schneffer since March 24, 1897. Eleven days after the work was completed the District Assessor's Office issued a tax certificate for the lot, upon which appeared an entry stating that all special assessments were paid to that date. It appears that Schneffer traded for the planters' Association by the Assembly property on March 17, 1897, relying entirely It appears that Schaeffer traded for the property on March 17, 1897, relying entirely on the tax certificate, but that after he purchased the property he found himself confronted with a tax bill. "If reliance cannot be placed upon such certificates, they are manifestly worse than useless," said Mr. Schaeffer in a letter to the Commissioners asking that the assessment be canceled. "If they mean anything your office is clearly estopped, in my judgment, from asserting the said bill against over Porto Rican affairs. ment, from asserting the said bill against the said property, and should cancel it so as to clear the property of even the

Commissioners by their attorneys.

The final opinion, advising the Commissioners that they have no right to cancel the assessment, was rendered several days ago and has been approved by the

Commissioners. As a matter of law Attorney Thomas held in his last opinion that the Commis-sioners were without authority to cancel the assessment, since the fact that the assessment was pending and was not required by law to be noted on the tax certificate, but inasmuch as at the time the certificate was issued there was an increscinded order of the Commissioners requiring pending assessments to be noted on

the tax certificates he held that good ad-ministration would justify cancellation. SUBURBAN WATER MAIN TAXES

A Question of Assessment Prior to Making Connections.

An opinion has been handed the District An opinion has been hanged the District Commissioners by their attorney advising them to deny the application recently filed said to have shown great interest in the by Attorney Chapin Brown in behalf of the by Attorney Chapin Brown in behalf of the owners of certain property in Brightwood the navigation returns of the port of Havana for the month of February. Taking just the vessels engaged in trade between Brown requested that an order be issued which would have the effect of making the water main assessesment against the property due payable, and collectable only after the date on which connections are made with the water main. The Commissioners are advised by their attorney that they are without authority to grant the request, and are now considering the advisability of rejecting the application.

In calling the attention of the Commissioners to the special assessments which were made on the Rossie Park property on

account of the water mains which had been laid along Seventh Street Roud, Attorney Brown stated that the matter had been callled to his atten by Col. Myron M. Parker and former Senator J. D. Cam-eron, the owners, and by the agents of Thomas Fisher & Co., who have had the property in charge. Attorney Brown maintained that the act

of July 8, 1898, authorizing a reassessment of water main taxes in the District was a remedial statute and should be liberally construed. He thought it was intended to relieve the suburban property of the Dis-trict of the burden of a water main tax prior to the time of making connections. "This," he said, "is the situation of the property called Rossie Park, and the only doubt as to the application of the law to the assessment made against the property would arise from following a strict and narrow construction of the law and ignoring its plain purpose."

Funeral of Maurice Quinlan.

collector at the Pelice Court, occurred from St. Aloysius Church yesterday morning. St. Aloysius Church yesterday morning.

Mass was said for the repose of the soul of the deceased by Pather O'Connell, who also conducted the services at the grave. The interment was made at Mount Olivet Cemeletry. The pallbearers were Detectives Gorman and Gallaher and Policemen Brennan, Lanaban, Lynch, and Stange. Lieunander, requires them to be mounted, and so certified by him on their pay vouchers. Acting judge advocates of military departments duly detailed are entitled, while so serving to the rank, pay, and allowances of captains of cavalry.

THE CANCELLATION OF TAXES. PORTO RICANS WANT AN OPEN-DOOR POLICY

The President Asked to Abolish Customs Duties.

The Planters Laboring Under Great Disadvantages.

over Porto Rican affairs.

Senor Rivera represents that the conditions of the planters and farmers on the shadow of a lien."

The question of cancellation has been under consideration for some time and ation is rapidly becoming worse, owing to several opinions have been handed the the inability of the exporters to dispose of the superfluous products of the island. Since the United States acquired the new possession the ports of Spain and of her colonics, which formerly formed the principal market for the coffee, sugar, rice, and tobacco raised on the island, have been closed to the Porto Ricans. The high tariff imposed on foreign goods at American ports makes it impossible, it is claimed. for the producers of the island to compete with the American farmer, and consequently they are practically without a mar-

Senor Rivera in part contradicts the statement made by General Henry, Mili-tary Governor of Porto Rico, in a communication to the War Department that the condition of the people of the island is all that could be desired, and says that un-less there is some way for the farmers to dispose of their superfluous products they promised to bring the matter before the Cabinet at the first apportunity. He in-formed Senor Rivera of his intention of spending a week or two at Hot Springs. Va., and said that probably nothing would be done until he returned to Washington. He advised the envoy, however, to call on the members of the Cabinet and place the situation before them, and especially recommended a visit to Acting Secretary Metklejohn. Mr. McKinley told Senor Rivera that when a permanent government was formulated for Porto Rico there was no doubt that its goods would be admitted to the United States free of duty, and in view of the present condition of affairs it was more than probable that immediate action would be taken by the Administration to exempt the products from Ameri-can tariff at once. Senor Rivera will visit Acting Secretary Meiklejohn tomorrow and will soon issue a statement of what he claims to be the exact condition of the planters in Porto Rico.

A QUESTION OF PAY SETTLED.

An Order Concerning Allowances to Certain Army Officers.

An order issued yesterday by direction of Acting Secretary of War Meikletohn says that the following officers of the Army are entitled to pay as mounted officers: Officers of the staff corps below the rank of major; officers serving with troops of cavalry; officers of a light or siege battery duly organized and equipped; authorized aides duly appointed; officers serving as military attaches to the embassics and le-The funeral of Maurice Quinlan, late fins officers scrying with companies of mounted infantry; regimental adjutants; at Aloyaius Church yesterday morning.